INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier Legislative reports.]

IN SENATE. SATURAY, March 21, 1885. The Senate was not in session to-day. METR POLITAN POLICE. [Omitted Friday.] Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe: When came here, six weeks ago, having just recovered from an illness which had prostrated melfor menths, I found among the bills warmly advocated by my Democratic colleagues the Metropolitan Police bill, introduced by the Senator from Vigo (Mr. Schloss). If it had been possible for n e to be present here at the opening of the session I should myself have introduced a bill establishing a Metropolitan Police and Fire Department of a non-partisan character, merely aiming at the greater security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of our cities; but since illness prevented my presence I was giad to find upon my arrival here that my | vades the community. This is certainly a attention had, if not fully, at least in part, been carried out by the introduction of the bill we now have under consideration. I expressed this pleasure to the author of the bill, and Senator Schloss seemed to be highly pleased in having found in me a new advocate and friend of a measure from which he anticipated the best results for his own | dept, the Metropolitan Police bill will do city, as well as for the other cities of the State. He even seemed to be witting to adopt my plan of extending the provisions of the bill to the Fire Department of said cities, and to make other changes which I suggested, and wich I propose to offer as amendments. I was in favor of the bill because I knew that a very large number of my constituents, both Damocrats and Republicans, are in favor of it. It a majority is in favor of a Democratic a non-partisan police force and Fire administration, their will and intention can Department, and I think this bill, if properiy amended, will effect it. I was also licemen overawing them with their stars and pleased to find that a majority of the committee to whom the bill had been referred of the bill, which I wish had also included favored its passage, only two members dissenting from the majority report. This was the condition of affairs until, a couple of weeks ago, a sudden and most unexpected large degree, depend the life, prosperity change took place in the minds of the savo- and security of the citizen-these are the cates of the bill. The unfortunote Metro- reasons which, above all others, recompolitan Police bill, which until then had | mended this bill to my favorable considerbeen praised and applauded as one of the ation and induce me to vote for if. truly good and important acts to be passed by this Legislature, became all at once a kind of bugbear and fright, from which all

turned away, not so much with disgust as

with fear and awe: the much-admired pet

once become "un enfant terrible," a

disowned child, which neither its father

nor its godiathers wanted to recog-

favored the bill from the very first from

principle, because it promises to give greater

efficiency, value and character to an import-

ant department of city administration, this

bly some great and unforeseen revelation.

duly apportioned in Congressional doses-

and in administer ng them the Ninth District.

will not easily recover-had enlightened the

minds of my Democratic friends, and

changed their admiration to aversion and

dislike. However this may be, and what-

ever causes may have a ought about this

very remarkable pheno uenon, I for one

deem it my duty to give the reasons which

induce me to still advocate a measure which,

in my opinion, recommends itself to our

favorable consideration, from the fact that

it is strictly non-partisan in its character and

introduces a most desirable and salutary re-

form in an important branch of the public

Two years ago the General Assembly passed a Metropolitan Police bill affecting only the two largest cities of the State, after a long, bitter partisan struggle, which led to some most disgraceful scenes on the floor of this Senate. The Republicans then, as they are doing to-day, most bitterly denounced the measure and heaped insult on the Democratic party for passing it. And yet, looking at the provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill, as it has been in force in this State, or rather in the two largest cities of this State, and judging it in the light of strict impartiality, I consider it an act deserving the praise and commendation of

every well-meaning citizen. Now what is this Metropolitan Police bill: what does it intend and what is its effect? It intended only one thing-to take the police force in the two largest cities of Indiana out of the hands of politicians and make it entirely independent of parties and party politics, and as a necessary result, more efficient and reliable. The police force of a city is there to protect the persons and the property of citizens; and the faithful and efficient performance of this duty should be all that ought to be demanded of a policeman. Now this is exactly what the Metropolitan Police bill does; and it seems to me that in nearly every city of this State there is a great necessity for such a law as we have now under consideration. Our public officers in cities, especially the members of the police force. instead of attending to their official business and duties exclusively, have but too often been used as willing tools and arrogant, bulldozing electioners in the interest of the party which put them into power. Before the electoin they influence voters by either promising them official favor if they will vote for their party ticket or by threatening and intimidating them with official persecution if they dare vote against the policeman's party. Their acquaintance with saloon keepers and the proprietors of gambling roams, who are more or less dependent on the good will and friendliness of police officers and who dare not provoke their hostility for fear of being prosecuted for any little violation of the law they may have committed or might commit, make there officers a real power, and their abuse of their official authority largely influence the result of elections. At every city election the candidates for the Council are besieged by a crowd of loafers and idlers, who offer their votes and influence, whatever that may be, for an appointment on the police force and the fire department. Those candidates who are too honest and too respeciable to promise these appointments to worthless and unfit applicants are spotted and butchered at the polls, and nine times out of ten their opponents who are less candid and less scrupulous concerning their promises of appointments are elected. In this manner, frequently, men utterly incompetent and unfit to sit in the Council were elected, and on the other hand. the protection of the persons and property of our citizens was more than once entrusted to unworthy, and sometimes dangerous, individuals. On election day you often could see this police force, no matter whether Republican or Democratic, surrounding the polls, challenging legal voters, rushing in and trying to swear in illegal votes; loudmouthed, blustering and swaggering, and by their insolence and overbearance rather creating a disturbance of the peace than preventing and quieting it. Now it was this pernicious system of interfering with the political rights of voters, and by the abuse of official authority, practically exercising a

as bad, and in our larger cities fully as effect-

ive, as the much complained of intimidation

of Republican voters in some localities of the South. I say it was this permicions system that the Metropolitan Police bill of two years ago was inter ded to break up in ladisnapolis and Evansville, and I understand it has been eminently successful in doing so, and that a great many citizens of these two cities to-day, irrespective of par-ties, heartly indorse and approve it. And why should they not? Every provision of that bill tends to divest the police force of their partisan character which so seriously interferes with their efficiency. The composition of the force must be equally divided be-tween members of the two leading political parties, and no man can be removed or discharged for any other reason than unfitness for the position. Now this is evidently much better and a far greater protection to a city than the frequent changes, merely for political considerations, which take place under the present mode of having the police force appointed by the City Council. Under the present sys em it occurs but too often that in consequence of a change in the political complexion of the City Council, suddenly the entire, efficient, well tried and experienced police force of a city is turned out of office, and that an entirely inexperienced and inefficient set of men are appointed in their places. What is the result? Crime in-'creases and goes unpunished, and a general feeling of insecurity and apprehension per great wrong; but it remains a fact, nevertheless, that, just on account of the partisan spirit of Councilmen, frequently elected by the influence of these men, this deplorable condition of affairs prevail in all those cities which often pass from the control of one party to that of another. Now. Mr. Presiaway with this outrage. It will not only create a better, more efficient and impartial police force, but it will also elevate the char-

acter of the City Councils of the cities. If this bill becomes a law it will give the same chance to both parties; if the voters of a city prefer a Republican administration of their municipal or county affairs they can say so at the polis, and they will have no longer be frustrated by overbearing pothe Fire Department of these cities, with the additional feature of creating a greater efficiency in a public service, upon which, to a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, March 21, 1885-9 a, m.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS. chi d of the Sepator from Vigo had all at Mr. MOCK, from the Committee on Rights and Privileges, reported back the bill [H. R. 541] to protect laborers in their pay, with a | tute be \$3,300 instead of \$2,000. reccommendation that the same be indefinize and protect. To me, who had nitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. KLAAS the report was laid on the table, and the bill was passed to change appeared incomprehensible. Possi-

the second reading. BREVIER LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

Mr. SCHLEY, from the majority of the Committee on Printing, reported back the I am afraid, got an overdose, from which it Senate resolution to authorize the Brevier Legislative Reports for this Assembly. Mr. MOSIER submitted a minority report

reccommending indefinite postponement. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance, moved to recommit the bill to a committee of three to report at any early day.

The SPEAKER hoped that the motion to postpone would prevail. He said that these reports were curtailed to a great extentbegan at the middle and ended at neither end. The Senate proceedings were more complete, which gave out the impression House.

Mr. McMULLEN was of the opinion that the Reports are not worth the price asked. Mr. LOYD: The reason I oppose this measure is I do t ot propose the people shall pay for these books that the members may have them for electioneering purposes. The motion to recommit was rejected, and the motion to concur in the minerity report

was agreed to.

APPORTIONMENT MAP. Mr. BUTZ offered a resolution that 500 copies of the apportionment may be purchased and distributed among the members

of the House. Mr. GOODING: It is not right that the people's money should be taken for this. The members should buy copies for themselves if they need them. I move to postpone the resolution.

Mr. PATTEN: Mr. Burford, who is printing these maps, has taken the trouble to set out the vote in each district. The maps are very correct.

Mr. MOODY: While this is a very useful map, it is a good deal like the hand-book of politics—a man should buy it if he desire it. The motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was agreed to by yeas 47, nays Pending the roll-cail-

Mr. CORY, explaining his vote, said that

the maps were needed, and he was not afraid to vote against the motion to postpone. Mr. HARRELL, in explanation: Believed that there would be means of the people learning without making this purchase. Mr. GOODING, when his name was called said: The press of Indianapolis has already

fully published this apportionment bill, and this would be a waste of money: I vote Mr. OVERMAN, in explanation of his vote, said: Our county has never had a

Democratic representative, and as there are several who want to make the race, I want them to know the boundaries, and I vote Mr. REEVES, when his name was called,

said: This idea of disseminating knowledge

over all of Indiana with 500 copies is a humbug. I vote "ave." Mr. ROBINSON, in explaining his vote, said: For the reason that the Greenback party is intelligent and needs no maps I vote

Mr. SMITH, of Perry, when his name was called, said: As this is a question of whether the members here shall spend their own money or some one else's, I vote "ave."

Mr. STALEY, in explanation of his vote, said: For myself I do not care to see this map, neither do the people of the Ninth District, so I vote "aye." The SPEAKER, when called upon to vote,

said: For the resson that there is a good deal of interest in this apportionment, and for the resson that the people at home are abusing him like a pickpocket, under a misapprehension of boundaries, he favored the

The vote was then announced as above. So the motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to.

PROSECUTORS' VEES. Mr. Robinson's bill [H. R. 377] to abolish fees for Prosecuting Attorneys where, in minor cases, the defendant pleads guilty, having been called back from the Senate-Mr. ROBINSON moved to recommit the

bill with amendment. The motion to recommit was rejectedsystem of intimidation and terrorism fully

yeas, 36; nays, 51. Pending the roll-call-Mr. GOODING, when his name was called, I neation visited the State institutions and

said: I voted for this bill when it passed the House under the belief that it was proper and just. The amendment now proposed is that neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor his deputy shall have fees unless they render some service in the case. If a Prosecuting Attorney renders no service he

should have no fee. The SPEAKER Pro Tem (Mr. Gordon in tho chair): The gentleman is making a speech, and will take his sest natil par-mitted to proceed by the House. Mr. GOODING: Has that been the practice

here? I suppose the Prosecuting Attorneys The SPEAKER pro tem : It is the rule. Mr. GOODING: Then this raling will come home to roost. I shall see that it is enforced. I vote "ave." Mr. PATTEN, when his name was called,

the bill that it may be corrected. The SPEAKER: The gentleman is out of order. He is making a speech and not explaining his vote.

said: I voted for the bill when it was up

here before. I think it is right to recommit

Mr. GOODING: I insist that the rule be enforced, and that the gentleman sit down. Mr. PATTEN: I will vote differently from the way I did before, and explain why. I think the amendment will materially help the bill, so I vote "aye" to recommit. Mr. ROBINSON, in explaining his vote,

said: At the time the bill was up before I thought that some members were not serious. Now I know it. Mr. BEST made a point of order that the

use of this language is unparliamentary. The SPEAKER: The language is unperliamentary, but I think the gentleman does not mean exactly what he says. Mr. SEARS, when his name was called,

said: The gentleman from Clay, Putnam and Hendricks seems to doubt the sincerity of those who voted to have this bill returned I made the motion to recall it, and I did it that the bill may be killed. I am willing to bear the responsibility of this. The best thing to do with the bill is to kill it quick. The vote was then announced as above.

So the motion to recommit was rejected, THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The regular order being now reached for bills on the the third reading-Mr. PATTEN called up the bill [H. R 479] making general appropriations. On his further motion the House resolved

itself into a Committee of the whole (Mr. Adams in the Chair) for the consideration of The que ion being upon an amendment by Mr. GOODING to an amendment by Mr.

SAYRE concerning the removal of officers of the Knightstown Institute-Mr. LOYD said: As the bill concerning the Knightown Institute has passed, I think

the amendments unbecessary. Mr. GOODING withdrew his amendment to the amendment, and on his motion the latter was rejected.

Mr. LOYD offered an amendment that the item for repairs at the Knightstown Insti-The amendment was rejected.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. GORDON moved an amendment to strike out the item giving \$24,000 to Pardue University. He said: I move to strike this out and leave it blank, so that it may be filled by a smaller sum. If there is one single good reason why the appropriation for Purdue should be increased, I would like to know it. There has been a standing together here for legislative log-rolling. Mr. BARNEY: This standing together of rival State institutions is good for them, but

death on the taxpayer. Mr. FRENCH: The gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) should be generous enough to say what there should be, if too large. It may be that by catting off these State institutions, that sectarian institution will be helped. There has been a question raised that Purdue University is not a State institution. If so, this appropriation should not be given. But the history of Purdue shows it to be a State institution. Two years ago President White wanted \$25,000 from the State, and when this was refused, he resigned that the Senate did better work than the and turned it over to the State. Professor James H. Smart was then chosen President. It is not strange that upon the growth of the institution that more money should be

> Mr. LOOP: I firmly believe that if all these members had visited Pordue, and had seen the progress there, they would not object to this item. I was prejudiced against the institution before I visited it, but soon changed my opinion.

Mr. FRANKLIN: We need the sciences as taught at Purdue University. The science of farming is successful at this day. Machinery has so been applied to agricultural pursuits that men should know the underlying principles. We need schools to discover these principles. Purdue University does that to a certain extent. The members on the floor should see to it that these institutions are protected.

Mr. LOYD: The point has been made that Purdue University is a State institution, not whether Bloomington is a State institution or not, but from Ripley County the idea looks to us that to pay these large sums for the education of the small numb students that annually attiend these institutions is not just. Fifty counties are not represented in these State institu tions and it is unjust that all the countres should be taxed for the support of these in stitutions. Until I see the time that the in dustrious people of Ripley County, who are always able to pay their taxes and send al their children to the common schools-unti-I see the time that children all have suffi cient clothing through a long winter like this-I am not in favor of supporting these supposed State institutions. It is no worthy of men to come here in the garb o protecting education and ask for money for these institutions under the plea that tuition is free. If these institutions can not live without these large sums let them die, and the sooner the better. Suppose, to put it a the best, that every county in the state is represented by the few pupils in these institutions, are the colleges then worth the sums they cost? It is a popular idea to foster these institutions ut der the garb of upholding education. It is time to throw away such tactics.

On motion of Mr. COPELAND the committee arose, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave for the Committee of the Who'e to sit again at 2 o'clock. The report was concurred in by the

House-And then came recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. REEVES moved that when the Committee of the Whole rise this evening the House stand adjourned until 10 o'olock

Monday morning. Mr. SEARS made an ineffectual motion to amend by making the hour 2 o'clock

The original motion was agreed to. THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. KELLISON asked and obtained leave to have his joint resolution [H. R. 2] to amend the Constitution relative to the Supreme Court read the second time, and on his further motion the joint resolution was | make its decisions respected and respectable, ordered engrossed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. REEVES the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole Mr. Adams in the chair) for the further consideration of the bill [H. R. 479] making | and the Supreme Court yery little or nothgeneral appropriations for the State. Mr. McHENRY: The Committee on Ed-

found them in good working order. For one, I am not in sympathy with the spirit to check these institutions until every child in other counties may be provided with text books or shoes by the State. These institutions of the State are free from religious bias. They are in accord with the Jeffersolan | thus: idea. As friends of mechanical art we can not afford to withhold our help, though we have the power, from these institutions. We know the management of Pardue University is composed of men in whom we all have confidence. If we can not support it properly, let us go at its throat and kill it at once. I, for one, am in favor of liberal do-

Mr. GOODING: The Government of the United States and the State of Indiana have entered into a compact to support Pardue University. The State's honor is pledged to the United States that Pordue shall sustained. However I might wish to economize the fact I feel that we cannot afford to break that good faith. Fidelity and good faith with the United States forbid it. Refer to the act of Congress and you will see that I am correct. I will not presume to think that any member here will think of breaking this growth faith. The only question is, how much money is necessary to carry out this obligation? As a State we can not afford to sully our honor by breaking our obligation. It is not question whether we shall sustain Purdue. We are bound in honor to do that. The only question is, is this much money needed? In Indians, the great agricultural State of Indiana, the farmers have no other institution. The mechanics have no other college. It is the only institution for them. While we are voting large sams for other institutions, is there a man on this floor who says there is to be no institution for the farmer or mechanic? There is not a member on this floor who copose it and then vote to donate only to institutions to educate lawyers and gentlemen of leisure and pleesure. Probably some may call this humbug; if so, God give us more humbug. Let us have Judges going around in the perambulatory colleges for workingmen as well as Latin and Greek to turn out lawyers and doctors with. When you teach a young man in theology you make one to teach others. So in teaching farmers and mechanics, I am for economy, but I do not believe in straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Let us keep faith with the General Government. Mr. PATTEN: It delights me to hear that borny-handed farmer of Hancock (Mr. Gooding) here speaking for the farmer. He is here preaching economy and voting partisanship, and even if he will not, the

against 11. Mr. STALEY: I call the gentleman to

who speaks for economy and votes against | best man for the place?" it. Here is the gentleman from Hancack It is to be hoped that the leading men of speaking for the p-e-o-p l-e. The Government of the United States, had it known what disposition would have been made of its allowance in this direction, would never have made it. This is simply class legislation-this proposition to educate at Purdue. Very few farmers' sons have been educated there. Three from my county have gone there. None of them were farmers' sons and none of them are farmers. President Smart says the mechanical shop is not half large enough, and he wants a new one. Further, the farm should have more stock; a new carpet is wanted; the library is not adequate, and thousands of dollars are wanted for it. Here I hold the tenth annual register of the institution. I want to call attention to the pulldings. Here is shown where \$4,000 was paid for stock, and yet these gentlemen want further appropriations to buy some blooded stock. I will read further items of expense. Reads. The enormous amount of \$148,500 has been paid to Purdue University besides what it receives from its endowment fund, which pays 5 per cent. The State has already given Purdue \$7,000 for stock, and want more to experiment with. Is be done what is to with the farmer's hard-earned moneys?

I suppose that it is an open secret that there Professors there have been down with a microscope examining which end of the crawfish is the front end. [Laughter.] They also have prepared treaties on the clinch bug. President Smart knows no more of farming than my nine year old boy, and not as much. He is a school teacher. All this argument here is made by those who undertake to ingratiate themselves in the good graces of the farmers. No one ever beard of a farmer being benefited by Pardae University. The farm boy knows much more from experience than any one about the colleges.

On motion of Mr. REEVES the committee arose, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The House concurred in the report of the

Committee of the Whole. And then, pursuant to an order adopted this afternoon-The House adjourned till Monday morn-

ing at 10 o'clock.

An Intermediate Appellate Court.

[Communicated.] The present General Assembly is desirous to legislate for the interests of the people. Any man who is familiar with the duties of Representatives or Senators knows that they have little time to devote during the hurry and bustle of a session and the pressing clamor of their immediate constituents to the preparation of practical measures affecting the inalienable right of the citizen to sue and to have courts of justice open to him. There is not a lawyer in the General Assembly who does not know that if this special session passes without provision for an Appellate Court the people of the State will be deprived in a great measure of their constitutional right to have justice administered completely, speedily and without delay.

The commission, which was a mere temporary expedient, has done its work and will not be continued.

It will not take a year then, if by the isshes of the General Assembly no remedial measure is provided, until the Supreme Coprt will be burdened and clogged by the enormous weight of hundreds upon hundreds of appeals from the various counties. And it will be much worse than it was before the appointment of the Commission, because the State has greatly increased in wealth and population in the last five years. The moment that the special session ends, every debtor or litigant who wants delay will appeal his case to the overburdened Supreme Court, and there the appeal must remain

undetermined for several years. Now, what must be done? There are two plans pending in the Legislature. Each has merit, and the advocates of each are prompted by a desire to do what is best for the

people. From the two a plan can be evolved which will economically and practically achieve the ends in view, to wit, the relief of the Supreme Court and the general welfare of the people.

And, first, as to the jurisdiction. That should be so arranged that the Appellate Court should have enough to do to and so also that the Supreme Court should have work enough all the time for its five members. As the plans now are, that desirable result will not be effected. The Appellate Court would have nearly all the work,

Again, it should be so arranged that the American sitizen should have, if he desires

it, his money's worth of law. He has a right, if he sees fit to do so and can afford it, to get the opinion of the highest and most learned tribunal. Hence in the matter of jurisdiction I would blend together the best points of the Weir and McCulloch plans,

Let the Appellate Court have jurisdiction in all cases where the amount does not exceed \$1,000, and in misdemeanor cases excluding appeals in cases of felony and appeals by the State, and appeals for any Superior Court having a general term. That jurisdiction should be made final when the amount; does not exceed \$500, and in all other cases an appeal to the Supreme Court should be given.

2. The number of Judges should be five and the districts as in the Weir bill, and the name should be the Court of Appeals of the - District, not the Appellate Court.

3. And here I must protest that I am not a citizen of Indianapolis, own no real estate or personal property in it, and have no other regard for it than a citizen of Indiana has who lives over 100 miles from it, and who is proud of it as the chief city of the State. As such I take pride in it, and its and prosperity are pleasing to me. Whatever adorns and beautifies Indianapolis every citizen of Indiana should be glad of. Hence, I would say to each legislator, "Do not vote against Indianapolis as the place for the sittings of the Court of Appeals on account of local jealousy. Consider that the people and the lawyers like to go there. There is the best library in the State and probably the best hotel accommodations. There, too, the Judges can get the very latest unprinted decisions of the Sapreme Court. Moreover, five Judges are less exten ive than nine. You will not subject your counties or districts to the risk of large appropriations of money for Court House, libraries or other necessary paraphernalia of a new court. And, further, you will have well digested, consistent and learned opinions. And you can expect no harmony for three sets of siyle. There is not a State in the Union which has a capital city so admirably and centrally situated as Indianapolis. Consider, therefore, if it is not your duty in the interest of economy and convenience to locate the court there.'

A few words further. It is poor tasts to put in a judicial bill a clause requiring the Governor to select men of different parties as the first Judges. The Governor of the State is expected to rise above General Assembly ought not to put on the statute book such an instruction. I am sure that the question with the Governor Mr. PATTEN: There is another geraniun | and the Legislature should be, "Who is the

this General Assembly-Democrats and Republicans-will act together to present, perfect and speedily pass a bill creating a Court of Appeals. March 21.

The French Senate.

Paris, March 21 .- The Senate adopted the budget for 1885. Ferry as ured the House that the Government desired to uphold the Concordat, and begged the Senate to accept the reduction of Deputies in the worship budget in order to avoid

The Bismarck Fund. BERLIN, March 21 .- The Bismarck Testimonial Committee, after purchasing the Schoonhausen estate, will devote the surplus of the fund to es-

tablish a Bismarck foundation for some patriotic object of national importance. Received a Copy. LONDON, March 21 -A Wellington, New Zealand, dispatch states that the authorities have received

Parliament for the annexation of the Tamoan Island to New Zealand. Home Items and Topics. -"All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never-Fail.

an official copy of the act passed by the Tamoan

-The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good. -Old men tottering around from rheuma-

tism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.-Methodist

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